



# THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY

VOL. XXI.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JULY 30TH, 1895.

NUMBER 31

## WILSON, SONS & CO. (LIMITED)

2, RUA DE S. PEDRO  
RIO DE JANEIRO.

AGENTS OF THE  
*Pacific Steam Navigation Company*  
*Shaw, Savill & Albion Co., Ltd.*  
*The New Zealand Shipping Co., Ltd.*

### Repairs to Ships and Machinery

Having large workshops and efficient plant we are in a position to undertake repairs of all descriptions to ships and Machinery.

Coal.—Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited) have depôts at St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Montevideo, La Plata and at the chief Brazil Ports; and, among others, supply coal under contract, at Rio, to:

The Brazilian Government;  
Her Britannic Majesty's Government;  
The Transatlantic Steamship Companies;  
The New Zealand Shipping Companies,  
&c., &c.,

Coal.—Large stocks of the best Cardiff steam Coal always kept in Rio depôt on Conceição Island.  
Tug Boats always ready for service  
Ballast Supplied to ships.

Establishments: Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited), London, Cardiff, St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Rio, Bahia, Pernambuco, Santos, S. Paulo, Montevideo, Buenos Ayres and La Plata.

## W. R. CASSELS & Co.

11 Rua Primeiro de Março, RIO DE JANEIRO,  
and 32 Rua do Comércio, SÃO PAULO,

Importers and Agents for Manufacturers.

Further Agencies, suitable to their lines of business—Hard ware, Domestic good, Specialties, etc., etc.—are respectfully solicited.

## WILSON & CO.

21 Rua Conselheiro SERRA,  
Rio de Janeiro.

Importers, Exporters  
and General Commission Merchants.

AGENTS OF THE  
Northern (Fire) Assurance Company, London.  
Telephone No. 193. P. O. Box. No. 167

## V. A. WENCESLAU GUIMARÃES & Co. WINE MERCHANTS.

Importers of  
Oporto, Douro and Lisbon wines of the best qualities  
bottles, or in casks, and under the private marks of the house

Sole Agents for

BLANDY BROTHERS & Co.,  
Exporters of Madeira Wines  
G. FELLER & Co.,  
Exporters of Bordeaux Wines;  
E. Remy Martin & Co.,  
Exporters of Cognac

Dealers in

Burgundy, Rhine and Mosel wines, Sherries, Champagne  
Cognacs and Liqueurs of the best brands.

Rua da Alameda, 83.

## DR. FRANCISCO PEREIRA

(American Dentist)

RUA DA QUITANDA 37

(1st Floor)

Office Hours: from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

## → PURE CEYLON TEA ←

THE FINEST IN THE WORLD

Orange Pekoe—black:

Gun powder—green.

SOLE AGENTS,

CAMBIASO & Co.

56 & 60, Rua do Ouvidor

→ AO PREÇO FIXO ←

## QUAYLE, DAVIDSON & Co.

119, Rua da Quitanda

Representatives of

CAIXA NO CORREIO 18

## FLINT, EDDY & Co., New York

AGENTS FOR

## BROOKS LOCOMOTIVE WORKS;

NATHAN MFG. Co.—Monitor Injectors, lubricators, etc.;

HALE & KILBURN MFG. Co.—Car Seats;

And various builders of railway cars: passenger and freight;  
also manufacturers of railway supplies, machinery and all articles  
of American manufacture.

## BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS, PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

(Established, 1831.)

BURNHAM, WILLIAMS & Co., Proprietors.

These locomotive engines are adapted to every variety of service, and are built accurately to standard gauges and templates. Like parts of different engines of same class perfectly interchangeable.

Passenger and Freight Locomotives, Mine Locomotives, Narrow Gauge Locomotives, Steam Street Cars, etc., etc.

All work thoroughly guaranteed.

Illustrated catalogue furnished on application of customers.

Sole Agents in Brazil: Norton, Megaw & Co. L'd.

No. 58, RUA PRIMEIRO DE MARÇO, Rio de Janeiro.

## HOTEL CARSON

Is now open under entirely new management.

Newly furnished and completely renovated throughout.

Cuisine of the highest order.

Prices moderate.

158, RUA DO CATTETE, 158  
Bonds pass the door.

## Grand Hotel International

SITUATED ON THE PICTURESQUE

SANTA THERESA HILL,

Rua do Aqueducto No. 108,

and served every 15 minutes by the tram-car line from the town (plano inclinado, rua do Ruchicão) to this hotel, and Silvestre.  
This establishment, the first in Brazil, for its elegance, comfort and situation amidst forests and enjoying the most magnificent scenery views of the mountains, town, the harbor and high seas, is the most suitable for families and gentlemen of distinction.

Excellent restaurant, always ready.

Finest wines and liquors. Numerous shower and warm baths. Purest air, temperature bracing and invigorating. No health resort in the world is better.  
For further information apply to F. NENTGES, ASSEMBLEIA 72. TELEPHONE 3018.

## HOTEL DE CINTRA

Parlors and Rooms for Families

RESTAURANT

of the highest order with moderate prices.

Manoel Pereira Ribeiro

33, Rua do Ouvidor, 1st and 2nd floors.

Rio de Janeiro.

## THE WESTINGHOUSE AIR BRAKE COMPANY, PITTSBURG, PA., U. S. A.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

## WESTINGHOUSE AUTOMATIC BRAKE

The Westinghouse Automatic Brake is now in use on 25,000 locomotives and 350,000 cars.

The Westinghouse Air Brake Co. are prepared to fill orders for one to one thousand sets of Air Brakes for Freight Cars, at one hour's notice.

For further particulars apply to their

Sole representatives in Brazil:

Norton Megaw & Co. L'd.

58, Primeiro de Março.

Rio de Janeiro.

## THE HARTMAN AND HOLLINGSWORTH COMPANY. Wilmington, Del.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Every description of Passenger Cars for broad and narrow gauge Railways.

Special attention given to the Sectional Construction of Carriages for shipment to Foreign Railways.

Sole Agents in Brazil:

Norton, Megaw & Co., L'd.

TO LET

With board, nice furnished room in a very healthy place, showerbath etc., to gentlemen and families of quiet tastes.

For information apply to LONDON STORE,

No. 31, Ouvidor

or to Mrs. FOLLAY, Rua Humayta No. 6.

## AMERICAN Bank Note Company, 78 TO 86 TRINITY PLACE, NEW YORK.

Business Founded 1795,  
Incorporated under Laws of the State of New York, 1856.  
Reorganized 1879.

ENGRAVERS AND PRINTERS OF  
BONDS, POSTAGE & REVENUE STAMPS,  
LEGAL TENDER AND NATIONAL BANK  
NOTES OF THE UNITED STATES; and for  
Foreign Governments.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING,  
BANK NOTES, SHARE CERTIFICATES, BONDS  
FOR GOVERNMENTS AND CORPORATIONS,  
DRAFTS, CHECKS, BILLS OF EXCHANGE,  
STAMPS, Also, in the finest and most artistic style  
FROM STEEL PLATES,  
With SPECIAL ENGRAVING TO PREVENT COUNTERFEITING.  
Special papers manufactured exclusively for  
use of the Company.

SAFETY COLORS. SAFETY PAPERS.  
Work Executed in Fireproof Buildings.  
LITHOGRAPHY AND TYPE PRINTING,  
RAILWAY TICKETS OF IMPROVED STYLES,  
Show Cards, Labels, Calendars.

JAMES MACDONOUGH, President.

AUD. O. SHEPARD, } Vice-Presidents.

TOURO ROBERTSON, } Vice-Presidents.

THEO. H. FREELAND, Sec'y and Treas.

JNO. E. CURRIER, Ass't Sec'y.

J. K. MYERS, Ass't Treas.

Look for

Advertisement of

S. STANLEY JACOBS & Co.



For Stamp Collectors  
BRAZIL POSTAGE STAMPS

Brazil—Sets for sale:

20 Varieties, Rs. \$600 150 Varieties, Rs. \$5000  
30 Varieties, Rs. \$1800 60 Varieties, Rs. \$10800  
40 Varieties, Rs. \$2400 80 Varieties, Rs. \$20800  
100 Varieties, Rs. \$20800

All Brazilian and Foreign Stamps sold separately.

Illustrated Catalogue of all Brazilian Postage Stamps from  
1813 to 1894..... Rs. \$500.

English spoken. CASA PHILATELICA,

11 A, Travessa S. Francisco da Paula

near Largo S. Francisco,  
Rio de Janeiro.

## AUX TUILERIES

Rua da Quitanda 62.

One of the largest drygood  
stores in this city.

Our stock is well assorted in every  
kind and style of beautiful silks  
and wollen dress goods, etc.

Open to the public from 7 A. M. to 8 1/2 P. M.

Quirino Irmãos & C.<sup>14</sup>

## THE ALLISON MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

Philadelphia, Penn.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Every description of Freight Cars  
for broad and narrow gauge Rail-  
ways.

Sole Agents in Brazil:

Norton, Megaw & Co., L'd.

## Insurance.

# THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES.

Assets \$185,044,310.—Surplus \$37,479,802.

Branch Office in Brazil:  
Rua Primeiro de Março, No. 41,  
Rio de Janeiro.

## LOCAL DIRECTORY:

Barão de Sampaio Vianna, Chairman.  
Dr. J. M. Leitão da Cunha, Counsel.  
Dr. Rodrigues Lima, } Medical-Directors.  
Dr. Azevedo Sodré, }  
Carlos Pereira Leal, Managing-Secretary,  
William P. Massie, Accountant.

Correspondence to be addressed to the  
Managing-Secretary.

## PHENIX FIRE OFFICE.

Established 1782

Authorized by Imperial Decree No. 8,057 of  
March 29th, 1839.

Insures against risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise,  
and offers the best of guarantees with the most favorable  
conditions.

G. C. Anderson, Agent.

Rua Primeiro de Março—1st floor.

COMMERCIAL UNION  
ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'D.

Fire and Marine.

Capital .. .. £2,500,000

Agents for the Republic of Brazil:

Walter Christiansen &amp; Co.

No. 115, Rua da Quitanda.

THE MARINE INSURANCE COM-  
PANY LIMITED.

Capital .. .. £1,000,000 sterling  
Reserve fund .. £ 500,000 "

Agent in Rio de Janeiro

G. C. Anderson.

Rua 1<sup>a</sup> de Março, No. 73.ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY,  
LONDON AND LIVERPOOL

Capital .. .. £2,000,000

Accumulated Funds .. £6,000,000

Insures against the risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise  
of every kind at reduced rates.

John Moore &amp; Co. agents.

No. 5, Rua da Candelaria.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE  
INSURANCE Co.

Capital (fully subscribed) .. £2,117,200  
Reserve fund .. £ 676,315

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Watson Ritchie &amp; Co.

No. 25, Rua do Theophilo Ottoni.

NORTHERN (FIRE) ASSURANCE  
COMPANY  
Established 1838

Capital .. .. £3,000,000  
Accumulated funds .. £4,057,000

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Wilson &amp; Co.

No. 21 Rua do Conselheiro Saraiva.

BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE  
INSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'D

Capital .. .. £1,000,000 sterling  
Reserve fund .. 1,328,751 "  
Uncalled capital .. 2,400,751 "

Agent : P. E. Swanwick,

4, Travessa do Carmo, 112, Saraiiva.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE  
ASSURANCE CO., LIM'D.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Smith Youle &amp; Co.

No. 38 Rua 1<sup>a</sup> de Março.THE BRAZILIAN COAL CO.  
LIMITED.

Representatives of

CORY BROTHERS & Co., Ltd., London  
Idem — Cardiff

A constant supply of fresh steam coal "Cory's Merthyr"  
always on hand. Prompt delivery at reasonable prices.  
Tugboats always ready for service.

## OFFICES:

Praça do Commercio, Salas 26 and 27.

Entrance: Rua Gen. Camara

DEPOT:

Ilha dos Ferreiros

## CHARLES HUE JUNR &amp; CO.

Ship Chandlers and Commission Merchants

Rua Fresco No. 5.

Caixa 892. RIO DE JANEIRO.

Water supplied on short notice.

## HOGG &amp; MURLY.

GENERAL AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

SHIPPING AGENTS

No. 71, Rua 1<sup>a</sup> de Março.WILLIAM SMITH,  
ENGLISH SHOEMAKER,

The best material used and all work guaranteed.

No. 5. TRAVESSA DE SANTA RITA

RIO DE JANEIRO.

Nobel's Explosives Co., Ltd.  
GLASGOW.

Manufacturers of

No. 1 DYNAMITE, GELIGNITE

and GELATINE DYNAMITE.

under Government inspection.

Packed in cases of 50 lbs. each, nett weight.

Works: ARDEER, Ayrshire } Scotland

POLMOUTH, Stirlingshire }

Stocks of above goods always on hand in Rio magazines,

and also of Detonators and Safety fuses suitable for all

workings.

All information concerning the above can be had on

application to the Agents in Brazil

Watson Ritchie &amp; Co.

25, Rua Theophilo Ottoni,

Rio de Janeiro.

## EMPLOYMENT WANTED.

A general all-round hand, sweeping, scrubbing, cleaning  
windows and furniture etc., wants employment. Wages,  
\$2.00 a day and food. Address, Jorge Cox, at this office.

PETROPOLIS.  
TO LET.

Apartment consisting of parlor, dining-room, 5 bed-  
rooms, kitchen, bath, veranda and garden. Fashionable  
quarter. Apply to R. M. this paper.

## PURE TURKISH.

Pure Turkish and Egyptian Cigars and tobacco;  
for sale at

No. 14. Rua da Constituição.

## Official Directory

U.S. LEGATION.—Petropolis THOMAS L. THOMPSON

Minister.

BRITISH LEGATION.—63, Rua 1<sup>a</sup> de Março and

Petropolis. EDMUND C. H. PHIPPS, Minister.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 46, Rua

Theophilo Ottoni. Wm. F. TOMES, Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—45, Rua 1<sup>a</sup> de

Março. E. NICOLINI, Acting Consul.

## Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua do Evaristo da Veiga. Morn-

ing service every Sunday at 11 a.m. Evening service

during cool season according to notice. Holy communion

after morning service on 1st Sunday in the month and

on 3rd Sunday at 9 a.m. Baptisms after morning ser-

vice, or at other times by special arrangement.

HENRY MOSLEY, M.A. British Chaplain.

Rua das Laranjeiras.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do

Cafete. English services at 12 m.

Portuguese services: at 10 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sun-

days: 7.30 p.m. Wednesday.—E. E. JOINER and JOSE

DA COSTA WELS, Pastors. Sunday School at 10 a.m.

at Fabrica Canoea, Sunday Evenings 6 p.m. Rev.

Jeco Tavares.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—N. 15 Travessa da Ilareira.

Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7

p.m. Sundays and at 7 p.m. Thursdays.

ANTONIO LINO DA COSTA, Pastor.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua Barão de Capangema No. 13.

Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7

p.m. and every Wednesday at 7 p.m.

W. E. BAGHY, Pastor.

Residence: Ladeira do Senado No. 22.

## Medical Directory

Dr. William Frederick Eulentohr, German Physi-

cian, Office: 78, Rua General Camara. Consulting hours

from 12 to 3 p.m.

Dr. E. Chapot Prevost, professor of Histology, espe-

cially of Gynecology, and Surgery in the Faculty of Medicine;

Office: 25, Rua do Quindim. Hours from 2-4 p.m. Resi-

dence No. 3, Rua Alice, Laranjeiras.

## Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 66

Rua da Assembleia.—H. C. TUCKER, Agent.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AG-

ENCY.—Rua Sete de Setembro No. 12.—On sale, the

Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German,

Italian, Spanish and other languages. Also Evangelical

books, tracts, hymns, in Portuguese.

JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READING

ROOM.—113 Rua da Assembleia.—Open from noon to

6 p.m. For terms, apply to Librarian.

RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION.—Read and Reading Room.—

35, Rua do Senado, 1st floor. Henry Beauchamp, Mis-

sioner. Gifts of books, magazines, papers, etc., also of

left-off clothing, will be gratefully received at the Mission

or at No. 25, Rua Theophilo Ottoni.

IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Largo

de S. Joaquim, No. 179.—Divine service in Portuguese

on Sundays: Prayer meeting at 10 a.m.; Worship at 11

a.m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 3 1/2

afternoon. Gospel preaching at 7 p.m. on Wednesdays.

Biblical study, and preaching, at 7 p.m.

JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, P.-lor.

## WEST COAST ITEMS.

—The Chilean press, in view of the additions

being made to the Argentine navy, calls up in

the government to increase the force of the Chilean

navy. There is logically no end to rivalry like

this. It would be better were both to sell or sink

their ships, and misband their armies.

—The Bolivian minister in Lima appears to have

allowed the Peruvian government 24 hours within

which to salute the Bolivian flag owing to some

violation of territory. The Bolivian minister's

communication was simply returned to him and

the populace undertook to stone the Bolivian

soutache by way of additional satisfaction. We

trust that this kind of diplomatic intercourse will

not be generally adopted in South America, or

somebody will get hurt one of these days.—Times,

Buenos Aires.

—The commissary of police, Avila Money, has

been absolved, by the commission appointed to

investigate the case, from all blame in the matter

of his alleged torturing several Italian prisoners

with the object of wringing confessions (?) from

them that would enable him to capture the author

of the fraud committed against the Banco de

Chile and thus secure a reward of two thousand

pesos. Most of the leading newspapers are happy

over the result and congratulate the country and

themselves on the supposed innocence of the

police of the heinous charge made against them.

But they have nothing to be satisfied about. The

decision of the commission was a foregone con-

clusion. The fact that the Italians had no witness

to prove their assertions that they had been

tortured in a room where only their tormentors

were present, does not signify that they were not

tortured. And, although the report of the com-

mission absolves Avila Money from blame in this

instance, it has given more prominence than has

ever been given before to a horrible state of affairs,

which, on more than one occasion, I have den-

ounced in these columns, and which ought to give

the newspapers referred to very little satisfaction.

—Santiago correspondence of The Western Century.

—A somewhat acute crisis appears to have been  
reached in Chilean politics, where the conservative  
party has been fighting a losing game since its  
great triumph against Balmaceda. It will be a  
very great pity indeed if the conversion scheme  
should fail, but the symptoms are ominous. Al-  
though Argentine economists are beginning to  
stumble and remark that a nation can not declare  
conversion just as it would declare a holiday. We  
fear it will be long before a holiday of this kind  
will be declared in the Argentine republic, and  
even if declared after due precautions, it would not  
evoke half as much enthusiasm as the late parade  
of the national guard. Various reasons are ad-  
duced for the failure of Chile's attempt at con-  
version, but the declaration may be, and probably  
is, a little premature: the mere facts that a drain  
of gold has begun, and that silver seems likely to  
occupy the field instead of gold, are not conclusive  
proofs of failure. A good deal of the opposition  
aroused is purely political in its nature, and some  
bitter opponents of the conversion scheme may be  
satisfied when their political adversaries leave them  
to the enjoyment of power. What appears quite  
certain is that no one party is strong enough to  
take the place of the conservatives; and liberals,  
radicals, Balmacedistas, and democratic-radicals—  
for they have all these varieties and more in Chile  
—will have a pretty amount of wire-pulling before  
the matter is finally settled.—Review, Buenos Al-  
res, July 13.

## CHILD'S INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.

ESTIMATED INCOME IN 1896.

Import duties .....	\$ 12,007,000
Surcharge on do .....	" 8,766,000
Export duties on nitrate (11- 900,000 metric qts.) .....	" 10,136,000
Surcharge on 18 pence .....	" 21,282,000
Export duties on iodine and surcharge .....	" 720,000
Storage, wharfage and confisca- tions .....	" 200,000
Railways .....	" 14,000,000
Stamped paper and stamps .....	" 550,000
Post-office and telegraphs .....	" 1,000,000
Rents, redemption of charges on real estate .....	" 400,000
Sales of public properties .....	" 2,000,000
Miscellaneous .....	" 480,000
Total .....	\$ 80,360,000

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE IN 1896.

Interior .....	\$ 5,609,313.66
Foreign affairs, worship and co- lonisation .....	" 2,550,483.67
Justice and public instruction .....	" 9,200,041.08
Finance .....	" 14,023,871.05
War .....	" 9,284,336.73
Marine .....	" 7,623,011.83
Industry and public works .....	" 24,785,564.29
Total .....	\$ 73,168,144.31

VENEZUELA AND RAILWAY  
GUARANTEES.

The conduct of Venezuela towards the English  
guaranteed railway companies in the country calls  
for serious attention. We find Venezuela zealous  
enough in defending boundary rights, imaginary  
and otherwise, against the British crown colony  
of Guiana, and making overtures to the United States  
to back her out. But it is quite another matter,  
apparently, when the rights of British capitalists  
and their obligations to them are concerned. Take  
the case of the Puerto Cabello and Valencia Rail-  
way Company for instance. The report just to  
hand shows that the government owe no less than  
\$61,759 on account of the guarantee for the past  
four years, and \$2,621 for the carriage of freight,  
at rates 50 per cent. under the ordinary. The case  
of this company is particularly hard, because the  
guarantee was reduced from \$57,400 to \$41,000  
per annum, on the understanding that the lesser  
liability would be punctually paid; but, so far  
from this being the case, the above large sum is  
now owing, and the shareholders have to go with-  
out a dividend. It is stated that the new minister  
of finance has a reputation for ability and probity,  
and is expected to settle the indisputable claims of  
the company. We hope it will be so, but we are  
accustomed to disappointment where South Ameri-  
can republics are concerned. The case of the La  
Guaira and Caracas Company is even more bare-  
faced still, because \$25,181 is now owing from  
the government for work actually done at 50 per  
cent. under the ordinary rates, and all efforts to  
collect have proved unavailing. Hope here, too,  
lends enchantment to the view, but promises are  
cheap, especially in Venezuela. It has always  
been a puzzle to us what difference there is be-  
tween the financial and the political rights of a  
British subject in dealing with these petty South  
American states. The Nicaraguan incident showed  
us that the Foreign Office could effectually in-  
terfere to protect the latter. With the former the  
foreign secretary will have nothing to do, the  
dictum being that he cannot turn tax-gatherer. We  
are sure of this, that the same principle could not  
with impunity be played with a German or a  
United States company. Venezuela is loud enough  
in complaints of her ill-treatment at the partition  
of the old republic of Colombia. That may affect  
the foreign debt. But what excuse has she for  
petty pilfering towards railway companies? If she  
studied her own interests aright, she would act  
differently, but appeals of this sort have, it is to be  
feared, little weight with South American politi-  
cians.—Herald's Journal.

On the 1st inst. W. T. Stead, editor and pro-  
prietary of the Review of Reviews, was fined £100  
by Mr. Justice Wills, of the Queen's Bench, for  
publishing the following paragraph regarding  
Jabez Balfour:—"Another rare rogue, in the  
shape of Jabez Balfour, was a good deal before the  
courts last month. He will reappear at the Old  
Bailey, and then we may expect to hear no more  
of him for some time to come." It was held that  
this was an interference with the administration of  
justice.

**Banks.****LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.**

Capital..... £ 1,500,000  
 Capital paid up..... " 750,000  
 Reserve fund..... " 750,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

10, Rua da Afandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:

LISBON, OPORTO, PARÁ,

PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO

RIO GRANDE DO SUL, PELOTAS,

PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AIRES

AND NEW YORK.

Also on:

Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie &amp; Co.,

LONDON,

Messrs. Mallet Frères &amp; Co.,

PARIS,

Messrs. Schröder &amp; Co., J. H. Schröder &amp; Co.,

HAMBURG,

Messrs. Joh. Berenberg, Gossler &amp; Co.,

HAMBURG,

Messrs. Grand Brown &amp; Co.,

GENOA,

**BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.**

Established in Hamburg on 16th December 1887 by the "Direction der Deutsche Gesellschaft" in Berlin and the "Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg," Hamburg.

Capital. . . 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

(Caixa 108.)

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos

(Caixa 520.) (Caixa 185.)

Draws on:

Germany.....	Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Berlin, and corresponding branches in Hamburg, Hamburg, M. A. von Rothschild & Söhne, Frankfurt a. M.
England.....	N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London, Manchester and Liverpool District Banking Company, Limited, London, Union Bank of London, Limited, London, Wm. Brandt & Sons & Co., London, Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches, Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Paris.
France.....	Heine & Co., Paris, Lazard Frères & Co., Paris, André Neufville & Co., Paris.
Spain.....	Crédit Lyonnais, Madrid, Barcelona and correspondents.
Belgium.....	Banque d'Anvers, Antwerp, H. Albert de Bary & Co., Antwerp.
Italy.....	Banca Commerciale Italiana, Milano, Genoa, and correspondents.
Portugal.....	Banco Lisboa & Agnes and correspondents.
United States.....	G. Amsinck & Co., New York, London, Thümling & Co., New York.
Uruguay.....	L. B. Supervielle, Montevideo.
Argentina.....	Ernesto Tornquist & Co., B. Ayres, Banco Alianza Transatlantica, and any other countries.

Opens accounts current.  
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**NOTES FROM BUENOS AIRES.**

Buenos Aires, July 15th, 1895.

Gold is steady. The bottom has fallen out of the speculation. The premium fluctuates between 240 and 248 s., say \$17.40 to \$17.50 to the pound sterling. Our revenue is shrinking, however, and our expenditure is of course ever on the increase. There is no knowing yet how the financial year will turn out. At present it looks bad. We seem within measurable distance of attaining a magnificent deficit.

The maize harvest has been a most abundant one, but we have had a bit of rainy weather lately and consequently the grain is damp. Export is therefore at a standstill for the present as shippers are afraid to operate. Some lump cargoes have already gone forward and the consignees of some have burnt their fingers. The current prices are from \$5 to \$5.30 paper per 100 kilos.

We have about 30,000 tons of last season's wool clip yet unsold, and it seems that a fair share of this will now remain over until next year. The Americans have operated rather extensively in cross Lincoln staples, and when the official figures are published we shall see a handsome and encouraging increase in the output to the States. The Americans have also dealt largely with us this season in cowhides. In fact the volume of trade between this country and the United States is steadily and rapidly increasing. This is owing principally to the new tariff on wool, and also in some part to the efforts of the American minister here, Hon. W. J. Buchanan.

There never has been such a gay and festive winter season in Buenos Aires as the present. The opera is crowded every night. The San Martín, Nacional, Comella, skating rink and other places are doing a roaring trade also. We have Tini de Lorenzi, Frigoli, Frank Brown, and I see that Tetrazzini is on her way down from the provinces to give us some more of her nightingale notes. The President of the republic has given one or two grand receptions; and there have been some magnificent balls given by rich native families. The English speaking community have been leading the way in social enjoyment. The Habla family opened the season with a large party. There was also a splendid reception given at the British legation. One of the Centerville dances of the season has already taken place and it was one of the most brilliant gatherings ever seen here. The dances this year are in end up with a grand fancy dress ball at which it is expected about 500 people will be present.

The Choral Union gave at the San Martín theatre three performances of the ever-popular "Mikado." It was splendidly done. Edge of the Review was the Mikado and he got through his part to perfection. The Amateur Dramatic Club will give "Iolanthe" in a few days and judging from the rehearsals which I have seen they will achieve a great success. The theatre during one of these performances is simply packed with English-speaking people. You might fancy yourself in the pit or gallery of one of the theatres of London or New York. The choruses are simply ravishingly lovely. In point of fact one wonders at each of these performances where all the pretty girls come from. Between all this Cinderella dancing and amateur opera, a most extensive crop of marriages is grown and reaped. Yet as fast as they marry others step in and take the vacant places, and the acting, rehearsing, courting, marrying and christening goes merrily on. It is wonderful.

The Literary Society has been having a busy time with lectures and debates. The St. Andrew's Debating Society, the Young Men's Christian Association, and our talking societies have also been keeping the hall moving.

The criminal lawsuit, or libel suit, brought by the Brazilian government against *Le Petit Journal* has fizzled. The courts have got hold of it now, and probably the matter may drop altogether. The opinion of the press here is that the Brazilian legation has acted in a very unskillful way. However as we are not likely to hear any more about it now, there would be perhaps very little use in saying anything further about it. There will be funeral celebrations for Salbancha da Gama soon. His death caused a very painful impression here, where he had made many friends. None of us can understand the part played by Uruguay in

this tragic business. It seems at present as if the government across the river had left itself open to the charge of foul play.

There is no Cuban war scare here at present. Some of the papers try to dig it up now and then, but only for hollow purposes. It has become stale. The question between the two countries may be the same as ever. There may be just as much danger of a rupture now as six months ago. The war cloud may be swelling and getting ready to burst. But we are sick and tired of it. We want a new sensation. The national guard of the city will drill on the 9th and we will anticipate a grand display. We have a great deal of pipe-claying and bugling going on here now, and we have it all means, and we are getting bored with it. The papers for the most part are dull. There is no revolution going on anywhere at present, the spirit of the slack season has spread over everything, and we are beginning to feel commonplace. The recent dare-up in one or two of the provinces was hardly worth while talking about, and there is no sign at present of any new wars. The fact is, we have at present a strong government. It is logical, of course, but after all it keeps us quiet and that is the great thing when all is said.

The 4th of July was celebrated here by the Americans in an exceptionally festive manner. The U. S. S. *Yankee* held athletic sports on board, there was a gala reception in the legation, and Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan threw open the doors of their beautiful home in Belgrano at night where dancing was kept up until next morning. There was a baseball game in the afternoon and at the Criterion restaurant there was an alarming consumption of Manhattan cocktails.

**GERMAN AND ITALIAN COLONIES IN BRAZIL.**

In a Foreign Office report just issued an account is given by Consul Hearn of a visit paid by him to the German and Italian colonies in the valley of the river Caity, in the state of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil. He found that from the point of view of English colonization neither the Italian nor the German colonies appear to approach perfection in their *modus operandi*. The primary reason is that the colonies are opened and worked without capital. The immigrants are, as a rule, absolutely without means when they leave their native land, and are taken out at the expense of the Brazilian government, which feeds and houses them, when they arrive in Brazil until land is allotted them, when they receive a small sum of money and tools to enable them to build a habitation and start work. It is, Mr. Hearn thinks, not to be wondered at that, with such a *modus operandi*, the cultivation of the land is at the most primitive level. He finds that the Italians are much more tidy, practical, and energetic as colonists than the Germans, and get more out of the poorer and more rugged hilly land where they have settled than the Germans do out of the fertile valley lands; but the Germans are more plodding, and are said to settle down better and become permanent citizens, while the Italians, when they have made a little money, return to Italy. Mr. Hearn considers that so long as there is room for British emigration to Australia, Canada, and the other British colonies, as well as to the United States, there is no necessity and no need for British subjects to emigrate to Brazil, which is not nearly so well suited to them on account of climate, economical, and racial conditions. He adds:—"The time, however, may come when Brazil will offer a wider field to them than the slave countries, and then I see no reason why British emigrants, if they come in sufficient numbers to form a large community of their own, and are of the agricultural class, should not reach the same degree of success as the Germans and Italians."—*South American Journal*.

The news from Brazil is most satisfactory, especially the cessation of hostilities in Rio Grande do Sul. The new President is sincerely anxious to restore order in every part of the republic, and he is honorably unwilling to continue unnecessary shedding of blood. If our information is correct—and we believe it to be most excellent—it is richly due that all the questions at issue will be satisfactorily settled. Altogether, the President is pursuing a wise and prudent policy, not only in this disturbed province, but in every district, and in every department of the administration.—*Statist*, July 6th.

The relations of the United States to Cuba are peculiar, and would justify much interference with Spanish rule in the Antilles than we have ever cared to undertake. We take practically the whole of the sugar crop of the island and the greater part of its tobacco crop, and Americans alone have shown a disposition to make something of its iron deposits. From the country must come most of the food, implements and machinery which are absolutely essential to Cuba. The island is only a few hours' steam from our shore and is a long voyage from Spain. Yet we have never made any serious effort to interfere with the Spanish policy of shutting us out of the Cuban market and working Cuba for the exclusive profit of the mother, or steamship, country.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce*.

QUARANTINE. The certain poison, is a good thing when administered properly, but like them it is also deadly in its effects when it falls into the hands of the careless or malicious. The South American countries have a way of managing it as a weapon of offence hoping thereby to injure themselves and to injure their neighbors without regard really as to its proper uses. If only injury came to themselves from this scheme they could be left alone in their own malingering, but for the benefit, not only of commerce, but also of other communities they should be induced to enforce quarantine in a way that would bring good to the world. The increase of commerce and the closer intercourse of nations demand this from them. In these days quarantine has become something more than a local matter. It is a thing that should be treated broadly and in an international spirit of protection against the march of fever and contagion.—*New York Maritime Register*.





DOCUMENT E.  
and Section, No. 22.  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs,  
Rio de Janeiro, 23rd July, 1895.

At this moment, 25 minutes to one o'clock, p.m., I have the honor of receiving the note dated the 20th inst., in which Mr. Constantine Phipps, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of Her Britannic Majesty, communicates to me, by order of his government, that possession of the island of Trindade was first taken by Great Britain in the year 1700, without protest from Portugal, and that, consequently, in the opinion of Lord Salisbury, principal secretary of state for foreign affairs, there can not be any Brazilian title to the island superior to that of Great Britain. Mr. Phipps adds that the government of H. M. the Queen of Great Britain, having occupied the island of Trindade and that of Martin Vaz for the purpose of maintaining there a telegraph station, cannot consent to relinquish its right thereto.

Mr. Phipps will permit me to say in the reply to be transmitted to Lord Salisbury, that the best proof of the right of Brazil to the island of Trindade is the solemn, positive and practical acknowledgment of that right by the English admiralty, which on August 22nd, 1782, issued peremptory orders to the English officer in charge of the island of Trindade to evacuate it forthwith and deliver it to the Portuguese government as a part of the possessions of the kingdom of Portugal in South America subject to the viceregal authority of Brazil.

Mr. Phipps will also see that Lord Salisbury, in dating the English title from the year 1700, in which Capt. Edmund Halley touched at the island of Trindade, discovered by the Portuguese in the beginning of the 16th century, labors under a mistake which may be readily corrected by having recourse to documents in the archives of the British government.

I present to Mr. Phipps's consideration a copy of the instructions given to the captain commanding the ship *M. S. do Príncipe*, on December 17th, 1782, by the viceroy of Brazil, Luiz de Vasconcellos Souza, for the military establishment on the island of Trindade, which was to follow, as it actually did follow, the withdrawal of the English forces that were intrusively occupying the island.

All this the viceroy communicated to his government on December 26th of the same year.

By these instructions Mr. Phipps will see that Great Britain yielded to justice and reason in disavowing the island of Trindade and proclaiming the rights to which Brazil succeeded in virtue of its political independence and in view of the island being under the jurisdiction of the government of Rio de Janeiro.

The title of 1700, alleged by Lord Salisbury, cannot resist the evidence of anterior and posterior facts.

I also submit to Mr. Phipps's appreciation the royal letter of February 22nd, 1724, in which D. John, King of Portugal, gave orders for taking steps to prevent the English company of Guinea from using the island of Trindade for the slave trade. It was undoubtedly a solemn protest against the act of Capt. Halley in 1700.

I append, as behooves me to the sentiments of justice of the government of the Queen of Great Britain to remove this cause of disturbance in the friendly relations that it maintains with the republic of the United States of Brazil. I have no doubt that after the verification of what I state, the government of Her Britannic Majesty will spontaneously order the evacuation of the island, as it did in 1782.

And, since Mr. Phipps in the concluding part of his note alludes to the suggestion, which he made to me, of suspending the order for sending a war vessel for the purpose of investigating what is occurring there and declares that, in view of what is set forth in the name of his government, there is no longer any necessity for sending it, I ascertain whether in occupying the island Her Majesty's government is performing an act of sovereignty, I earnestly protest against that action, reserving all and any rights of the republic of the United States of Brazil, and I beg permission to say to Mr. Phipps, confirming what I verbally declared to him to-day, at 11:20 a.m., that, strong in the consciousness of its right, the republic of the United States of Brazil, in the event of its conflicting in the first place (*ante de iure*), in the sentiments of the government of Her Majesty the Queen of England.

I renew, Mr. Minister, the assurances of my high consideration.—*Carlos de Carvalho*.

## DOCUMENT F.

Order issued by the Admiralty of Great Britain for disavowing the island of Trindade.

By the commissioners who held the office of the Lord High Admiral of Great Britain, Ireland, etc.

In obedience to the order of the King, which was communicated to us by Lord Grantham, one of the principal secretaries of state of His Majesty, you are ordered by the present government, to evacuate the island of Trindade, and to deliver it to His Majesty's subjects and effects there existing on board the vessel which shall deliver you this order, so that you and they may be conveyed to Lisbon, or to England, as may be most expedient to the court of Portugal.

Given under our signet on the 22nd day of August, 1782.—*Kepnel—Ch. Brett—L. J. Pott.*

To Capt. Philip D'Auvergne, or to the officer commanding His Britannic Majesty's forces, left on the island of Trindade by Commodore Johnstone.—By order of their Lordships, *Th. Stephens*.

Three documents in addition to the foregoing accompany the second note of Minister Carlos de Carvalho.

The first of these three documents is a copy of the instructions given by the viceroy of Brazil on December 7, 1782, to the commander of the ship *Nossa Senhora dos Prazeres*, who is placed in charge of an expedition composed of his own vessel and a frigate, together with three transports, and is ordered to proceed to the island of Trindade, deliver to the English commander of that island the order of the government of His Majesty the Queen, and on board the British ships occupying it, using force if, for unknown reasons, they should fail to obey the order.

The next document is a dispatch from the viceroy of Brazil to the Portuguese government, dated

December 20, 1782, giving an account of the preparations for the expedition and of its departure on the 16th of the month.

The last of the documents offered by the Brazilian minister of foreign affairs as a proof of Portuguese dominion on the island, is a royal letter, dated February 22, 1724, and addressed by the Portuguese government to the captain-general of Rio de Janeiro. This letter alludes to information received by that government of the hauling of English on board the ship for the purpose of colonizing the island. The vessel which left these colonies proceeded to Ilha Grande for the purpose of trading. This purpose it failed to accomplish because it was twice driven away by Portuguese forces. It then returned to the port of Ajuda and loaded its merchandise. The English afterwards found with slaves a vessel belonging to the Guinea company, which was supposed to have proceeded to the coast of Brazil.

The Portuguese government expresses the belief that the object of the English in colonizing Trindade is to haul slaves there on account of the facility with which the latter may be conveyed from that point to Ilha Grande. It accordingly issues orders for preventing the harm which this trade, in its opinion, would cause to Portugal and Brazil.

## LEGISLATIVE NOTES

JULY 22.—*Senate*.—Senator Almeida Barreto introduced a bill, signed by himself and four others, intended to prevent the 1510 ensigns and 2nd lieutenants promoted on Nov. 3, 1894, from being promoted to the rank of sergeant of the army. In defending the bill he said that, unless some measure is adopted for this purpose, twenty years must elapse before it will be possible to promote a sergeant.

The Senate voted in its discussion the bill authorizing the government to purchase city property belonging to H. M. Rand & Co. at Victoria. *Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Silva Mariz said that it is true that the printing-office of the *Democrat* has been damaged, it was done by printers belonging to that office. Deputy Gonçalves Lagos introduced a bill for transferring to the state of Ceará certain property belonging to the general government. Deputy Belizario de Souza offered a motion signed by himself and four others for asking whether it is true that a European power has occupied the island of Trindade. This motion was voted by the Chamber. Deputy Theodorico de Magalhães defended the new contract with the S. Paulo Railway Company. He denied that there had been diplomatic intervention in the matter.

Comparing the present with the former contract he pointed out the advantages which the government had obtained and, warmly eulogizing the minister of industry, he said that the latter would give up his portfolio in preference to abandoning his views on matters belonging to his department. Deputy Eício Coelho spoke on the law schools bill. He confessed that he had been punished for his severe criticism on the regulations relating to public instruction, but he said that the time of the monarchy had shown that it was possible to frame regulations still more absurd than those which he had so severely criticized.

JULY 23.—*Senate*.—Senator Severino Vieira said that telegrams had been received communicating the death of ex-Senator Saravia, whom he warmly eulogized. He moved that the Senate should insert in the record of its proceedings an expression of deep sorrow for the death of this eminent citizen. The motion was supported by Senator Pires Ferreira, who said that the people of Paraty still remembered with gratitude the services that had been rendered by that illustrious statesman when he was president of the province. The Senate approved the motion and adjourned. *Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Vergue de Abreu said that after 72 years of a laborious career ex-Senator Saravia had passed away, leaving a rich legacy of patriotism and public integrity. The two great objects for which this statesman had always worked, had been free and untrammeled suffrage and financial reform. If more progress had been made in the work of the house for the present session, he would propose to suspend the sitting. As it was, he presented a motion expressing the deep sorrow of the Chamber for the loss which the country had sustained. Deputy Francisco Veiga said that the Chamber felt that the measure proposed in honor of the memory of the eminent statesman who had closed his glorious career was not enough. He accordingly moved that the house should adjourn, connecting, in its expression of sorrow for the loss sustained, with the name of ex-Senator Saravia that of Councillor Antonio José Fleury, who had just died after 90 years of existence, of which 60 had been spent in the service of his country. Deputy Zama said that he could not refrain from thanking the honorable member (Vergue de Abreu), who, like himself, belonged to the Bahia delegation, for the glowing eulogy which he had paid to the virtues of the illustrious deceased and which was rendered more valuable by coming from a political adversary. The honorable member had correctly stated that the two objects for which Senator Saravia had most earnestly labored, were free suffrage and financial reform. Let us honor his memory, said the speaker, by devoting ourselves in the republic to these two objects to which he has devoted himself in the monarchy. After voting the motions of Deputies Vergue de Abreu and Francisco Veiga the Chamber adjourned.

JULY 24.—*Senate*.—Senator Gomes de Castro, while finding it useless to oppose any appropriation for expenses that have already been made, said that he could not refrain from criticizing severely the bill making a deficiency appropriation of 600,000 for public relief. One of the objectionable features of the measure is the lawless classification of certain expenses under the head of public relief, to which they do not really belong. Barão do Ladoário, who is a member of the finance committee, admitted the justice of the criticism and said that he did not object to the recommitment of the bill, but Senator Olíveira, also a member of the committee, defended the measure, which, after his recommitment, was voted in discussion. *Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Thomaz Cavalcanti said that it was utterly impossible to vote conscientiously on the budget of the navy department until the documents explaining the various items were laid before the house. He consequently moved to postpone the discussion until after the arrival of those documents. The motion was adopted by a vote of 72 to 47. The Chamber voted in its discussion two special appropriations amounting to 14,000\$ and in discussion two others amounting to 2,264,575\$80. Deputy Eício Coelho eulogized the students who had offered their services to defend the rights of Brazil in the Trindade and Annam questions. He does not, he said, desire to see the youth of the country subject to the will of professors whom he classified as donkeys. The chair said that the expression is unparliamentary, but the speaker declined to withdraw it. The house having received documents from the department of foreign affairs in regard to the Trindade question, Deputy Belizario de Souza rose and, with the applause of the house and the gallery, vehemently protested against the conduct of the British government. He concluded by saying that, if diplomatic action proves unavailing, the people, obeying the calls of patriotism, should rise and tear away from the jaws of the British their service to the sacred territory of Brazil. Deputy Luis de Vasconcellos moved to ask for information in regard to fines imposed on employees of the Central railway during the months of May, June and July.

JULY 25.—*Senate*.—Senator Coelho Rodrigues, in moving to ask for information on the Trindade question, deprecated riotous demonstrations, which, he said, were inadmissible in Brazil during peaceful civil war. He availed himself of the opportunity to discuss the state of the country, which, he said, had been governed ever since 1889 by an anarchical military despotism. He referred to an article which he had seen in a German paper, predicting that the River Plate republics, after rising themselves in civil wars, would be seized by their creditors, and that Brazil would become a later slave to the debt. The Senate failed to sustain its amendment to the army bill. Senator Pires Ferreira spoke against the bill on the 2nd lieutenants and ensigns of Nov. 3. He claimed that, even if the promotions were originally illegal, they have been legalized by the resolution of Congress approving the acts performed by the government under martial law. Senator Julio Freita also opposed the bill, which was defended by Senator João Neiva. The latter said that the promotions were made on Nov. 3 when the country was no longer under martial law. *Chamber of Deputies*. The Chamber voted in 3rd discussion the appropriation of 250,000\$ to compensate P. Denis & Co. for loss sustained on a cargo of ewe secca, and in 2nd discussion a deficiency appropriation of 600,000\$ for the postoffice, one of the 1895\$ for the police force and other appropriations to the amount of 14,000\$. The Alagás amnesty bill was voted in 3rd discussion. Deputy Rodrigues Lima spoke on the foreign life insurance companies bill, asserting that these companies do not take out of the country as much money as has been stated. Deputy Meleiros e Albuquerque defended the bill. Deputy Melo Pecanha, after saying that Brazilian checks are still tingling with the effect produced by the claim made in behalf of England by the London Standard to interfere in Brazilian affairs in virtue of the \$80,000,000 of English capital invested here, proceeded to defend the following motion signed by himself and others: "The Chamber of Deputies, in repelling the feelings of all Brazilian people, condemns the outrage committed by the English government against national integrity and applauding the lofty conduct of the executive of the republic, urges it to more energetic and spirited affirmations of the disputed right of Brazil." He concluded by saying that Brazil, which had been strong in dealing with Portugal, could not display weakness in dealing with England. After remarks from Deputy Belizario de Souza, the motion was carried by the unanimous vote of the 148 deputies present. Deputy Valladares spoke against the law schools bill. Nilo Pecanha moved to appoint a committee of five for framing a bill for reorganizing the national guard.

## PROVINCIAL NOTES

—Four thousand national guards are enrolled in Ondo Preto, capital of the state of Minas Geraes.

—A popular demonstration against the British occupation of Trindade island occurred in Campinas on the 28th.

—On the 22nd inst., at the Hotel Paulista, in S. Paulo, José Ponsati, a dealer in lottery tickets, committed suicide by shooting himself.

—A woman said to be 108 years old and a man whose age was stated to be 120, died some days ago at Camblui, in the state of Minas Geraes.

—It is worthy of note that Quindimbo confines in the patriotism of the government and expects that it will maintain the national territory intact.

—It is said that the Rio Grande insurgents are concentrating under Appolinário Saravia, who now has 3,000 men. Several leaders are arriving at his camp from all parts of the state.

—A new York exchange of June 28th, in speaking of the epidemic of yellow fever at Santos, calls São Paulo "a mountainous suburb of Santos." This was the something news for the Paulistas.

—A Paul telegram of the 28th says that a meeting had been held there on that date to protest against the British occupation of Trindade. It is said that 35,000 people took part, which is certainly a big exaggeration.

—A correspondent informs us that when the Trindade demonstration occurred in São Paulo on the 25th inst., a group of students and disaffected individuals attacked the only English store—the "Victoria store"—in the city, tore down its signboard and smashed the name with some black substance. It should be borne in mind that an attempt to insult the aged Queen of Great Britain is very far from being honorable and dignified.

—It is right and proper that Brazilians should protest against this occupation of Trindade island by the British government, but it is neither right nor creditable that they should commit acts of vandalism like this.

—Manifestations against the British occupation of Trindade island have been reported from São Paulo, Santos, Porto Alegre, Pará, Bahia, Pernambuco, Curitiba, etc., and from the Brazilian colonies in Buenos Aires and Montevideo.

—According to a bill recently presented to the legislature of São Paulo, the police force of that state, which is a military organization, will consist of three battalions, divided into eight companies, and will number 1,120 men and 170 petty officers.

A correspondent writes us from Curitiba, Paraná, that when the news reached that place of Marshal Platina's death, groups of jacuins went out at night "with loaded clubs, whips and stones," attacking those of opposite opinions, smashing windows, etc. They went in groups of 20 to 60 men, and their ranks included officers, soldiers, business men, youths, etc. They boasted of a force of 400 men, and for a time there was a renewal of the "Reign of Terror" which characterized the days of legally triumphant. The commandant of the district finally sent for a turbulent old officer and advised him that he would be held responsible for future outrages, and then these manifestations of "legality" came to an end. The incident illustrates fairly the present situation in Brazil, and the temper and character of those who boast of having saved the republic.

—It is a great pity that Brazil is not sufficiently near to England for Mr. Gladstone and his friends to get up an agitation with respect to the savage barbarical warfare which has been going on for the past two years in the province of Rio Grande. "No prisoners" appears to be the motto of government troops and revolutionists alike, and we have no hesitation in affirming that far more Brazilians have been killed by their countrymen in cold blood than in actual fighting. The failure of the deputation which was sent to the battlefield of Campo de Osorio, to find the body of poor Saldanha da Gama, points to savagery of the most sanguinary kind, and there is little doubt that his body, like that of all the prisoners taken in this bloody struggle, was horribly mutilated and buried as soon as it was known that government had ordered it to be delivered to his friends. No negro tribes in Africa are more savage than these troops of a nation that desires to be considered civilized, and we are afraid that this horrible cruelty to the living and heinous mutilation of the dead is not confined to Brazil, but has been attributed to other South American nations.—*Reviews*, Buenos Aires, July 13.

## CRICKET AT SANTOS.

SÃO PAULO vs. SANTOS.

The following is the score of a match between São Paulo and Santos, played at Santos on July 21st, which resulted in a victory for the latter.

S. PAULO.

bat first	bat second
T. Paine, c. Barlett, b. 5	A. Theobald, b. Barlett 8
Stock, c. Barlett, b. 8	W. J. Moseley, b. Barlett 8
J. Blench, b. Stock, c. 23	W. J. Johnson, b. Barlett 10
C. Miller, b. Barlett, c. 23	W. J. Moseley, b. Barlett 13
W. Bryant, b. Stock, c. 13	C. Miller, c. 13
C. F. Newton, b. Stock, c. 13	W. Bryant, c. Barlett, b. 13
G. K. Stewart, b. Barlett, c. 13	W. Bryant, c. Barlett, b. 13
A. Theobald, not out 10	W. Bryant, c. Barlett, b. 13
W. F. Kile, 1 b. w. 4	W. Bryant, c. Barlett, b. 13
Barlett, c. 13	W. Bryant, c. Barlett, b. 13
W. J. Johnson, c. Barlett, b. 13	W. Bryant, c. Barlett, b. 13
R. J. Moseley, b. Barlett, c. 13	W. Bryant, c. Barlett, b. 13
C. F. Newton, b. Barlett, c. 13	W. Bryant, c. Barlett, b. 13
Extras, c. 4	W. Bryant, c. Barlett, b. 13
Total, c. 38	W. Bryant, c. Barlett, b. 13

SANTOS.

E. A. Buchanan, b. Mawson, c. 0	
A. Buchanan, run out, c. 0	
A. Richards, b. Mawson, c. 7	
F. H. Gepp, b. 4	
C. H. Stock, c. Kelly, b. Miller, c. 21	
J. W. H. Farnell, b. Mawson, c. 21	
J. A. Cross, c. Miller, b. Stewart, c. 19	
A. Tweedie, b. Mawson, c. 0	
O. H. Wilmot, b. Moseley, c. 19	
H. Barber, b. Moseley, c. 0	
J. Crossland, not out, c. 2	
Extras, c. 5	
Total, c. 58	

The annual sports of the Santos Athletic Club are announced for August 25th next.

## ITS COUNTERFEIT SEMBLANCE.

Were the mines suppressed we very much doubt whether our friends in Santos would be able to recognise the following description of the dynamite explosion which occurred there in June last. As the reporter was able to give so many details and incidents, he ought to have been able, in our opinion, to correctly locate the accident. But he neither does this, nor is he able to come within fifteen hundred miles of the truth. When, may we ask, will the American papers learn that accuracy is quite as important as "enterprise," and that an artistically constructed falsehood is not news?

For the amusement of our local readers we reproduce the story as clipped from a London exchange:

"Details have been received at New York from Rio de Janeiro of a dynamite explosion which took place at São Paulo, the capital of the province of that name, on Saturday morning, 22nd June. It appears, says Dalziel, that a car drawn by six mules, and loaded with 50 lbs. of dynamite, which was on its way to the coast for use in some engineering works, was travelling through the town, when it was run into. A team of horses attached to a heavy wagon had bolted, and dashed down the narrow street through which the dynamite was being conveyed. The wagon swung against the other vehicle with such violence that the latter was overturned, and the force of the impact caused the whole 50 lbs. of dynamite to explode. The mules, the horses, and the men in charge of the vehicles were blown to atoms; in fact, it has been impossible to find a trace of them. A hole, 10 feet in diameter, was blown in the earth. Three black houses, two stone houses, and a number of wooden buildings in the immediate vicinity were shaken to the ground, and every particle of glass

within a radius of some thousands of yards was broken. Several people are reported to have been killed by falling debris, the total number of deaths being estimated at 50, and the number of those injured is very great. Among the killed are seven soldiers, who were going through gun drill on an open space about 300 yards from the scene of the catastrophe, and the gun itself was blown a considerable distance. The shock of the explosion was felt 10 miles away.

#### RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

The amnesty, it is said, has been extended to the 31st prox. This seems to indicate that the negotiations for peace are making little progress, and, in fact, while there is no positive information on the subject, there seems to be some foundation for the prevailing impression that the castillistas and their allies, consulted by the President of the republic, have made decided opposition to the terms proposed by the revolutionists.

It is now said that these terms embrace five demands, the first of which implicitly includes others. What the revolutionists demand in the first place, according to this version, is security for life and property in the enjoyment of their political rights. They certainly can not demand less than this, which no decent government that claims to respect the principles of justice, can deny to any part of the people which is supposed to be sovereign and from which proceed all the powers delegated to the government. But, even if the security which they ask is promised, how is the promise to be made good as long as the government of the state is in the hands of an unscrupulous and tyrannical enemy supported by federal troops?

The second condition, it is said, is that Gen. Innocencio Galvão shall remain for an indefinite period in command of the military district. It is possible that behind this there is something with which we are not acquainted; but, with the lights before us, we must confess that the security of the revolutionists seems to us very problematical, if it is made to depend on the will and ability of any one man. This would be the case even with a man whose record gave him prestige and inspired confidence; but Gen. Galvão, however good his intentions may be, is an officer who has never been tried in any very responsible position except one, and in that (we refer to the question of Admiral Saldaña's body) he lamentably failed.

The 3rd and 4th of the alleged conditions are intended to protect the right of the military officers (including those of the national guard) who joined the revolutionists to their commissions in the national guard, army and navy, of which indeed, we believe they have never been deprived, and to assure all persons who have suffered losses that an attempt will be made to debar them from claiming compensation before the proper courts.

The fifth (and last) condition provides for the revision of the state constitution. The value of this condition depends entirely on the nature of its details. If these are such as to offer some feasible scheme for enabling the majority of the people to control the state government, this condition may contain elements of security that are lacking in the others. It is difficult, however, to see how such a scheme can be made to work as long as Castillistas are held in office by the support of the government troops. We fancy, therefore, that in the proposal of the revolutionists there must be a demand for the withdrawal of that support.

In the meanwhile, the revolutionists are said to be preparing to continue the struggle in case of the failure of the attempt at pacification. In this they certainly display laudable prudence and foresight.

A telegram received yesterday states that Gen. Hypolito, who is considered one of the ablest of the Castillista generals, has been relieved of his command, in which he is succeeded by Col. Salustiano Reis.

If Hypolito's removal is due to his disobedience of the order for the delivery of Admiral Saldaña's body, the government is entitled to praise for this act of energy, which, however, should be followed by the trial of that general by court-martial.

Gen. Tavares has ordered the release of prisoners taken by revolutionary forces, which, not having been at once applied of the armistice, were still engaged in military operations for some time after it commenced.

It is stated that that general, coming to Rio de Janeiro, but the report requires confirmation. If he should come he would undoubtedly have a cordial reception.

Julio de Castilhos has had an attack of rheumatism and it was hoped that this was preparatory to his resignation; but it is now stated that he has nearly recovered.

#### RAILROAD NOTES

The holders of Leopoldina railway bonds are becoming restive under the existing situation, which is one of disappointed hopes in the past and of little expectation in the future. In the press a voice of protest is being raised against the "monstrous defaults" which have taken place, and certain bondholders are urging the adoption of an energetic policy for the maintenance of their rights. —*South American Journal*, July 6.

Advice of an intended strike, the director of the Central railway requires investigation on the 29th just before the departure of the morning express train. The result was, it was discovered that the rubber tubes of the air brakes had been cut. It is terrifying to think what accidents are threatened through the insubordination of these employees. It is believed that many of the accidents on the Central are due to these criminal acts.

There were two accidents on the Central on the morning of the 25th. A man was run over and had both legs cut off, and a freight train struck a tram-car at a crossing, injuring the conductor and throwing the car against the house of the crossing guard, smashing both to a considerable extent. The last accident was due to the crossing guard being asleep on his post. These accidents are of daily occurrence on the Central and are become not only a disgrace, but actually criminal.

—In São Paulo even they are complaining of the bad administration of the central railway. A correspondent of the *Diário Pátria* (July 24th) charges the employees of that line with ignorance of their own freight rates and proves it as follows: On May 24th five cases of bananas were shipped to Taubaté; received as class 3, freight \$7.00, entry 100 reis, tax \$2.00, total \$11.00. On June 25th five cases more were shipped to the same destination, and were entered: Class 610, freight \$6.00, entry 100 reis, tax \$2.00, total \$14.00. Another similar shipment on the same date was entered: Class 6,610, freight \$6.00, entry 100 reis, tax 900 reis, total \$17.50. The number of cases, contents, weight and destination were the same in all three shipments, but they were dispatched by different entry clerks. Deputy Bueno should inquire into this.

#### LOCAL NOTES

—Last month there arrived at this port 11,356 immigrants.

—The national printing office was honored with a visit from the President on Saturday last.

—The municipal council passed a vote of "solidarity" on the Trindade question on the 25th inst.

—In order that hereafter no one may rashly suppose that Trindade has been abandoned, why not establish there a colony of jacobins?

—On the 24th inst, the Supreme Court ordered the release of all the Alagoas political prisoners except Antonio Luiz Pereira who is undergoing trial before the district court.

—The activity of the jacobins in fomenting agitation and disorder during the past week warrants the conclusion that they are as anxious to cause embarrassment to the government as to denounce a seizure of Brazilian territory.

—The American cruiser *Nesark* left for Cape Town on Saturday. On her return she will again visit Rio de Janeiro and spend a couple of weeks in port. We note, also, that the *Nesark* carried a mail across to Cape Town.

—Police delegate Manoel Capijó has asked for the arrest of Americo Moreira da Rocha Brito, who is accused of having appropriated 25,511\$040 which he had collected from customers of the lat factory at 100, 102 and 104 Rua de S. Pedro.

—Four pickpockets were caught at the Turf Club races on Sunday. The *Journal* says that all four are "more or less known to the police." Why then are they at liberty? And why not make an example of them now? This city is over-run with pickpockets and burglars and it is time that severe measures were adopted to suppress them.

—*Tempora mutantur*. Gens. Quintino Bocayuva and Nilo Peguiba, who were willing to give several hundred thousand leagues of Brazilian territory to the Argentine republic, now patriotically proclaim the heroic resolution of sacrificing the lives and fortunes of their fellow-citizens in defence of the little, barren, uninhabited island of Trindade.

—The Spaniards are winning victories in Cuba something like the man who pulled his antagonist down upon him and stopped his mouth with his tongue. If the Spaniards can win such victories, the independence of Cuba is not so far distant after all. The war telegram to and from Madrid remind us of the news service nearer home not so very long ago.

—Our colleague of the *Gazeta de Notícias* thinks that we were at fault in speaking of the "supposed annexation" of Trindade in our last issue. Our neighbor forgets that our last issue was dated the 23rd, and that the documents on the case were not published until the 25th. Until the facts were known we were justified in using the words "supposed" or "alleged."

—It is worthy of note that when there is an eruption of patriotic manifestations, the government at once orders out more policemen and arms them with carbines. The inference is that patriotism is something very dangerous and that it is provocative of disorder. It would appear, therefore, that our most priceless possession is at the same time our most troublesome one.

—The German colony celebrated on the 27th inst. the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the German Evangelical Church in this city. The church, which is located in Rua dos Lavadeiros, was beautifully decorated, and a large assemblage was present in honor of the occasion. The services were conducted by Rev. G. C. M. Giehl, who has for so many years presided over this church.

—We deeply regret to note the sudden death on the 28th inst., from an apoplectic attack, of Mr. William John Coggin, managing partner in the well-known shipcharters store of William Tount, and for many years a resident of this city. Mr. Coggin was widely known in business circles, and his death will give a painful surprise to many. Mr. Coggin was buried at the Gamba cemetery yesterday.

—On the person of Guilherme Ferreira Nunes, who was found dead under the pier at the Trapiçete Freitas, were the following sums: 358\$50 in currency, 2 sovereigns; 20\$000 in Brazilian silver; 2 foreign silver coins; 320 reis in copper; an account current book of the Caixa Economica with a balance of 1,339\$257 in his favor; and a note of hand of the Banco Real e Hypothecario for 1,044\$76.

—The opinion of *E. E. de Sud* on the Amapá dispute not being in harmony with that of Deputy Nilo Peguiba, the latter is reported by the *Journal do Brasil* to have asked the government for information in regard to subsidized newspapers. It would be interesting to know if the aforesaid newspapers must all conform to Peguiba's jacobin ideas, or whether they can occasionally exercise a little independence.

—Imposing religious ceremonies in honor of the memory of Admiral Saldaña da Gama and of his gallant comrades who died with him at Campo Osório, have continued not only in this city, but throughout the whole country. In some instances they have been disturbed by jacobins. They show, however, how warmly the Brazilian people appreciated the personality and work of the revolutionary leader.

—The Brazilian government has announced the opening of a consulate at Cayenne, French Guiana. The decree to this effect is dated the 27th inst.

—For the sake of paying the income debt of 280,000\$00 to the perfidious Albion, one public employee announced his willingness to sacrifice a month's salary. It is a step in the right direction, but unfortunately a very short one. To pay that debt thousands of public employees must sacrifice, not a month's salary, but the whole of their incomes.

—The Café de Londres was unfortunate enough to come in for a part of the penalty inflicted upon John Bull on the 25th because of his occupation of Trindade island. After the demonstration on that day some of the glibbed youths who are accustomed to frequent the café floors, suddenly resolved to punch John Bull's lead. This being impracticable, they relieved their feelings by smashing the gas globes on which the word "Londres" had been painted.

—Among the arrivals yesterday on the Royal Mail packet *Magdalena* was Senator Ray Barbosa, who was compelled to leave this city at the beginning of the naval revolt to escape imprisonment. He went first to Buenos Aires, and then to Europe. His views on the case were wholly ignorant of the intentions of Castilho de Mello, and that the government had no justification in seeking to effect his arrest. A large group of friends went off to meet him and gave him an enthusiastic reception.

—It is interesting to note how easily one can exaggerate an incident. By consulting "document P" in the Trindade question, it will be seen that the British admiralty simply ordered the evacuation of the island and the return of the garrison to London or England. In referring to this, the Minister Carvalho makes it read "to evacuate it forthwith and deliver it to the Portuguese government as a part of the possessions of the kingdom of Portugal in South America subject to the viceroyalty of Brazil."

—It is not possible for some of the active and popular young men of our English and American colonies to organize some kind of benefit entertainment for the Strangers' Hospital? It is not necessary to give a grand ball, nor yet undertake a tazzari, but it might be possible to do something which would afford entertainment for all and still leave a moderate benefit for the Hospital to seek for more funds, and something toward so good an end can always be done in the way we suggest.

—When the news came down from São Paulo on Thursday last that there had been a great demonstration in that city against the British occupation of Trindade island, it was felt that the day would not be allowed to pass without something of the same character here in Rio. And sure enough the notices were out just as soon as the printer could supply them. Meetings were called at two places, for the agitators had no time for consultation, and each particular leader had his own ideas as to locality and the crowd he wished to entice.

—A writer in the *Journal do Brasil* calls attention to the dismissal of the chief of police in S. Paulo for interfering in the election in 1881, when Senator Florencio de Abreu was president of the province. He asks whether the republican authorities will do likewise in regard to officials who exercised pressure on voters at the recent senatorial election in this city, and he reminds them that in February, 1889, Senator Campos Salles declared that institutions that fail to guarantee rights of citizenship are incapable of controlling the destinies of a country.

—Too great care can not be taken at the present time against pickpockets and sneak-thieves. The city is simply full of them. Almost every day we hear of their exploits, and in most cases the losses fall upon those who can least afford them. Generally the poor and the incunables are the ones who suffer most from these criminal assaults, and generally, also, the authorities give themselves very little concern about the wrongs of such people. It would be well for the press to urge upon the people not to carry money in their pockets, and to avoid crowds when they are obliged to do so.

—Entrance into Itamaraty palace has been prohibited to a reporter of the *Noticia*, an evening journal of this city, by the President on account of an item published in that paper, stating that in a conference between the President and Senator Pinheiro Machado the latter had objected in the terms of peace proposed by the revolutionists. In continuing his Excellency's decision to our witness the conference. The *Noticia* has since declared that its information was not obtained from the senator. Did the President himself furnish the information?

—The government has found means to get rid of one of the 1,510 2nd-lieutenants and ensigns of November 3, who are causing so much annoyance and costing so much money. It appears that this man, whose name is Delmar Calral Godolphin, deserted from the land regiment of cavalry upon which he was actually a deserter when promoted, though he subsequently availed himself of the pardon granted by decree of August 25. The war department has annulled the promotion and caused him to be discharged from the service, thus reducing to 1,509 the number of the troublesome 2nd-lieutenants and ensigns.

—Another Trindade demonstration occurred in this city Saturday evening, called by students of the Polytechnic School. One of the speakers was so violent in his language, that the chief of police, who was present, admonished him to be more moderate. This speaker did not obey the intimation, however, and the chief had to remove him. After other speeches, the excited crowd moved down the Ovidor to the *Pais* office, where Nilo Peguiba harangued it and denounced the interference of the police. Nilo's theory is that his party must have the fullest liberty to do as ever it pleases, while the opposition must be rigidly repressed. There was more disorder at the Londres café of course, and the cause of national sovereignty and anarchy was visibly advanced.

—A telegram from Rio to the Buenos Aires *Asiatica* of the 23rd says that the British intend to occupy Trindade only until the cable for the Falklands can be landed, and then the island will be surrendered to Brazil!

—The *Times*, of Buenos Aires, has had a dream. Our colleague published a telegram on the 21st about the occupation of Trindade island, and forwarded the news to Rio. This created a great commotion here, and the *Times* waits credit for it. And why not?

—A correspondent writes to us to inquire:— "What shall we do with our 1,510 2nd-lieutenants and ensigns?" Another wishes to know—"How shall we occupy our island of Trindade?" We answer both questions at once: let us occupy our island of Trindade with our 1,510 2nd-lieutenants and ensigns.

—A telegram from London of the 25th announced the discovery of criminal immoralities near Boume-mouth, and the arrest of various parties implicated. What the immoralities were, the telegram did not state. And yet, on the following morning the *Journal do Brasil* had the hardihood to give a black line heaving to the dispatch, saying "Cousas puramente inglesas" (things purely English). Crime and immorality are neither restricted to any particular country, nor do we know of any country free from them. This head line, therefore, not only expressed a deliberate falsehood, but it showed a petty malice which reflects no credit upon a reputable journal. The Trindade question is not to be settled in any such way as this, nor should the only useful friend which Brazil possesses be slandered merely because of some trifling disagreement.

#### EPIDEMICS IN BRAZIL.

It is not a matter for surprise that Brazil has a bad reputation for epidemics, when reports such as we quote below are set afloat by persons returning from this country. The fever epidemics here and in Santos are bad enough when truthfully described, so there can be no credit in exaggerating them. The following story, which was given to the Baltimore reporters on June 25th last, is one of this description. There was an epidemic of fever in Santos, it is true, but the story is told with so much gross exaggeration as to make it a wilful falsehood. Such stories serve no good purpose as news, while on the contrary they do much to injure commerce and discredit the country libelled. As we have before said, these epidemics are bad enough without resort to such exaggerations.

In the extract below we omit all names, for the shipmaster is a frequent visitor to Brazilian ports and it is more than probable that the reporter has abused his confidence by adding sensational details to the report. The story published in the American papers is as follows:—

"Capt. — reports that when the — left Santos, May 12, yellow fever was raging on every side.

Men were dropping dead in the streets and dying by scores in the city and on the vessels in port. Some of the vessels had their flags at half mast day after day for weeks, as man after man of their crews succumbed to the scourge. The death boat was being rowed about the harbor day and night from vessel to vessel, collecting the dead and taking them ashore for burial. Some of the vessels had only one or two men left of their entire crews, and many of them were unable to get away from the pest hole of fever owing to lack of men.

Seamen were scarce, and when vessels lost their crews, it was with the greatest difficulty that men were secured to take their places. Captains of vessels had to exorcise the greatest caution to prevent their crews deserting or being lured ashore by the boarding house and shipping masters."

#### BUSINESS NOTES

—Heavy frosts have damaged the coffee trees in the municipal district of Caldas.

—A telegram from Victoria yesterday afternoon announces the loss of the coasting steamer *Itapemirim*.

—The gas company reports the sale of 1,460 gas stoves for cooking purposes during the year 1894, against 1,282 in 1893.

—An indignant *estrangeiro* has been asking why the Brazilians are so ready to abuse the *ingleses*, when they are always going in London for loans and capital for their companies? If they are so suspicious of John Bull and dislike him so much, why do they not go elsewhere for money? We give it up.

—Telegrams of the 23rd announced that the Lloyd Brasileiro steamer *Rio Pardo* had run aground at Ponta Grossa, Rio Grande do Sul, and was badly injured. Assistance has since then been sent, the cargo has been removed (some of it damaged), and it is expected that the steamer will be safely floated.

—The first of a series of protests against the landing of an Argentine cable on Trindade island, appeared in the *Journal do Commercio* on the 26th. It may be expected that the Brazilian Sulmarine, the Western and Brazilian, the South American, the direct American, the West Coast and the Brazilian state lines, will all be opposed to the direct Argentine. This may have been the reason why the British government decided to take possession of the island.

—The board of trade have received through the Foreign Office a dispatch from Her Majesty's consulate at Pará reporting that the authorities of that state of Pará have issued an order to the effect that goods shipped on bills of lading made out to order shall not be receivable by the holders of such bills until the absent shippers of the goods pay to the state authorities an annual tax of 300 milreis as merchants trading without a settled domicile. The order was to take effect from April 6 last.—*S. A. Journal*, July 6th.

[illegible]

bk Cadogan	1874	9	Rangoon	Norton, M. & C.
bk Calcutta	1874	10	Calcutta	M. & M. Martins
bk Cape Thomas	1874	11	Calcutta	To order
bk Cardiff	1875	12	W. W. Ginn & C.	
bk Edinburgh	1875	13	Portland	W. L. Imhoff
bk Edinburgh	1875	14	Cardiff	Lage Imhoff
bk Finsbury	1875	15	Newport	Lage Imhoff
bk Finsbury	1875	16	Cardiff	Lage Imhoff
bk Finsbury	1875	17	Cardiff	Lage Imhoff
bk Finsbury	1875	18	Cardiff	Lage Imhoff
bk Finsbury	1875	19	Cardiff	Lage Imhoff
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bk Finsbury	1875	68	Cardiff	Lage Imhoff
bk Finsbury	1875	69	Cardiff	Lage Imhoff
bk Finsbury	1875	70	Cardiff	Lage Imhoff
bk Finsbury	1875	71	Cardiff	Lage Imhoff
bk Finsbury	1875	72	Cardiff	Lage Imhoff
bk Finsbury	1875	73	Cardiff	Lage Imhoff
bk Finsbury	1875	74	Cardiff	Lage Imhoff
bk Finsbury	1875	75	Cardiff	Lage Imhoff
bk Finsbury	1875	76	Cardiff	Lage Imhoff
bk Finsbury	1875	77	Cardiff	Lage Imhoff
bk Finsbury	1875	78	Cardiff	Lage Imhoff
bk Finsbury	1875	79	Cardiff	Lage Imhoff
bk Finsbury	1875	80	Cardiff	Lage Imhoff
bk Finsbury	1875	81	Cardiff	Lage Imhoff
bk Finsbury	1875	82	Cardiff	Lage Imhoff
bk Finsbury	1875	83	Cardiff	Lage Imhoff
bk Finsbury	1875	84	Cardiff	Lage Imhoff
bk Finsbury	1875	85	Cardiff	Lage Imhoff
bk Finsbury	1875	86	Cardiff	Lage Imhoff
bk Finsbury	1875	87	Cardiff	Lage Imhoff
bk Finsbury	1875	88	Cardiff	Lage Imhoff
bk Finsbury	1875	89	Cardiff	Lage Imhoff
bk Finsbury	1875	90	Cardiff	Lage Imhoff
bk Finsbury	1875	91	Cardiff	Lage Imhoff
bk Finsbury	1875	92	Cardiff	Lage Imhoff
bk Finsbury	1875	93	Cardiff	Lage Imhoff
bk Finsbury	1875	94	Cardiff	Lage Imhoff
bk Finsbury	1875	95	Cardiff	Lage Imhoff
bk Finsbury	1875	96	Cardiff	Lage Imhoff
bk Finsbury	1875	97	Cardiff	Lage Imhoff
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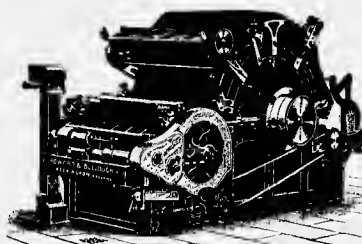
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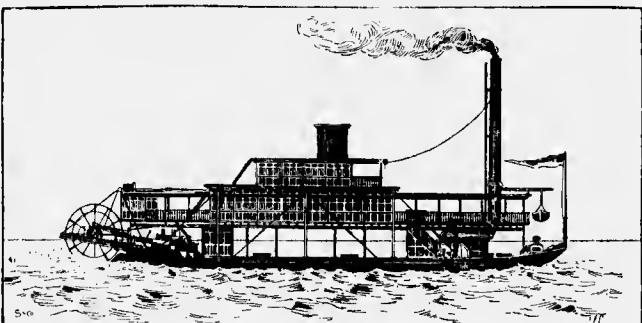
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